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(54) **IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS**

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Feb. 8, 2012 (JP) 2012-025072

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G03G 15/20 (2006.01)
G03G 15/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***G03G 15/2039*** (2013.01); ***G03G 15/2046*** (2013.01); ***G03G 15/657*** (2013.01); *G03G 2215/2035* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 399/69, 70
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An image forming apparatus includes: a fixing device having a heat source, a heating member, and a backup member; a temperature detecting member; a driving source configured to rotate at least one of the heating member and the backup member; a transmitting mechanism configured to transmit a driving force of the driving source; and a control device configured to control the heat source and the driving source, wherein, after a power is turned on, the control device turns on the heat source before the driving source is driven for the first time, and wherein, when at least one of a condition, where the temperature detected by the temperature detecting member becomes a first temperature, and a condition where a predetermined period elapses after the power is turned on, is satisfied, the control device turns off the heat source and then drives the driving source.

6 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets

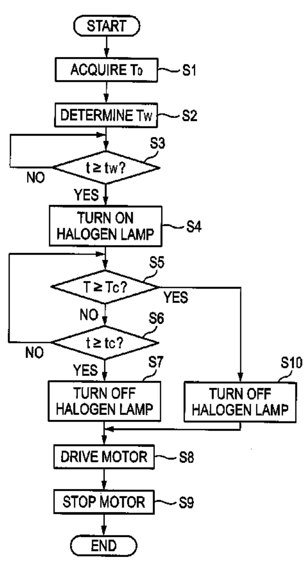
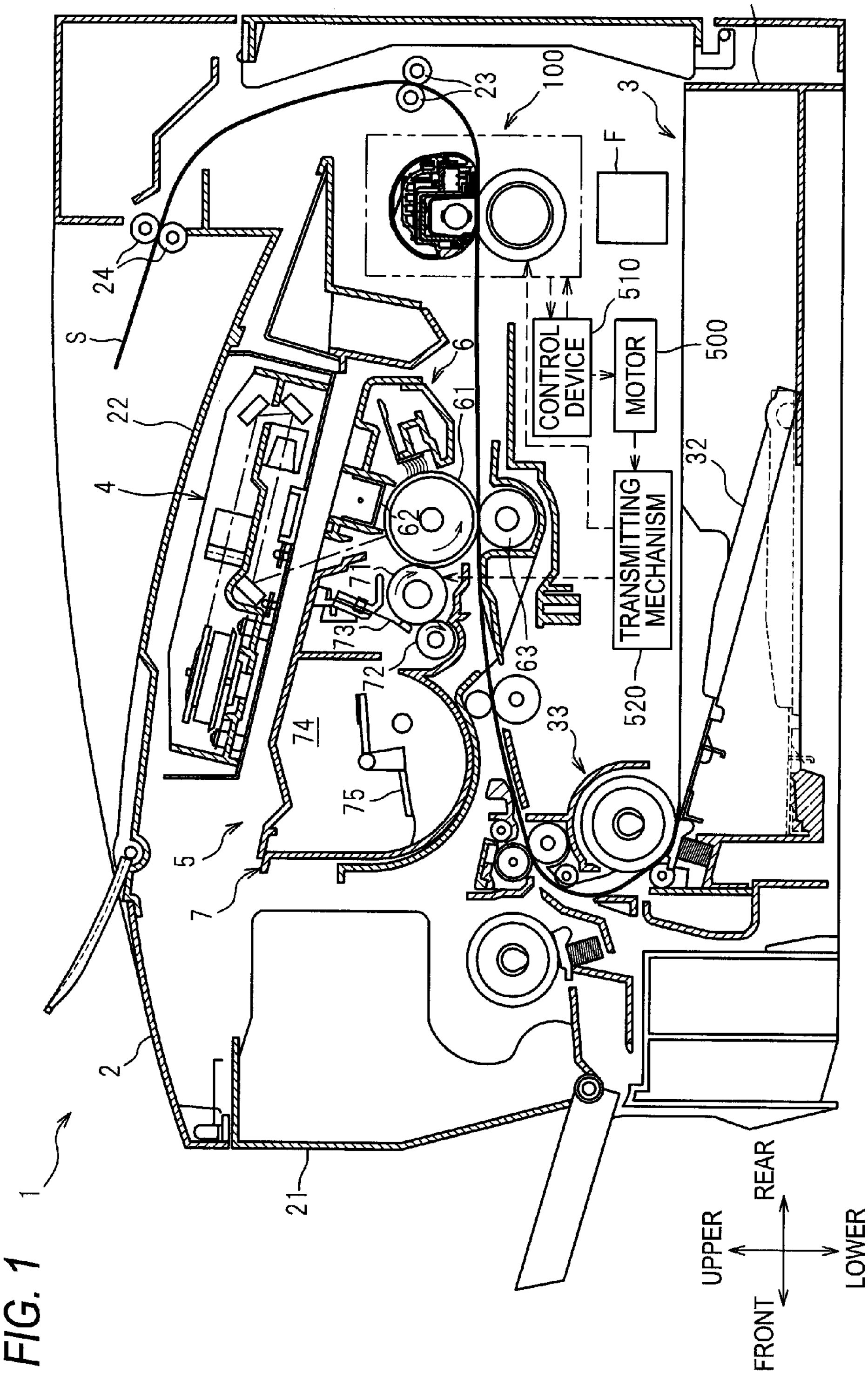


FIG. 1



1
2
21
22
23
24
S
4
5
6
61
62
63
7
71
72
73
74
75
100
3
31
32
33
F
510
CONTROL DEVICE
500
MOTOR
520
TRANSMITTING MECHANISM
UPPER
LOWER
FRONT
REAR

FIG. 2

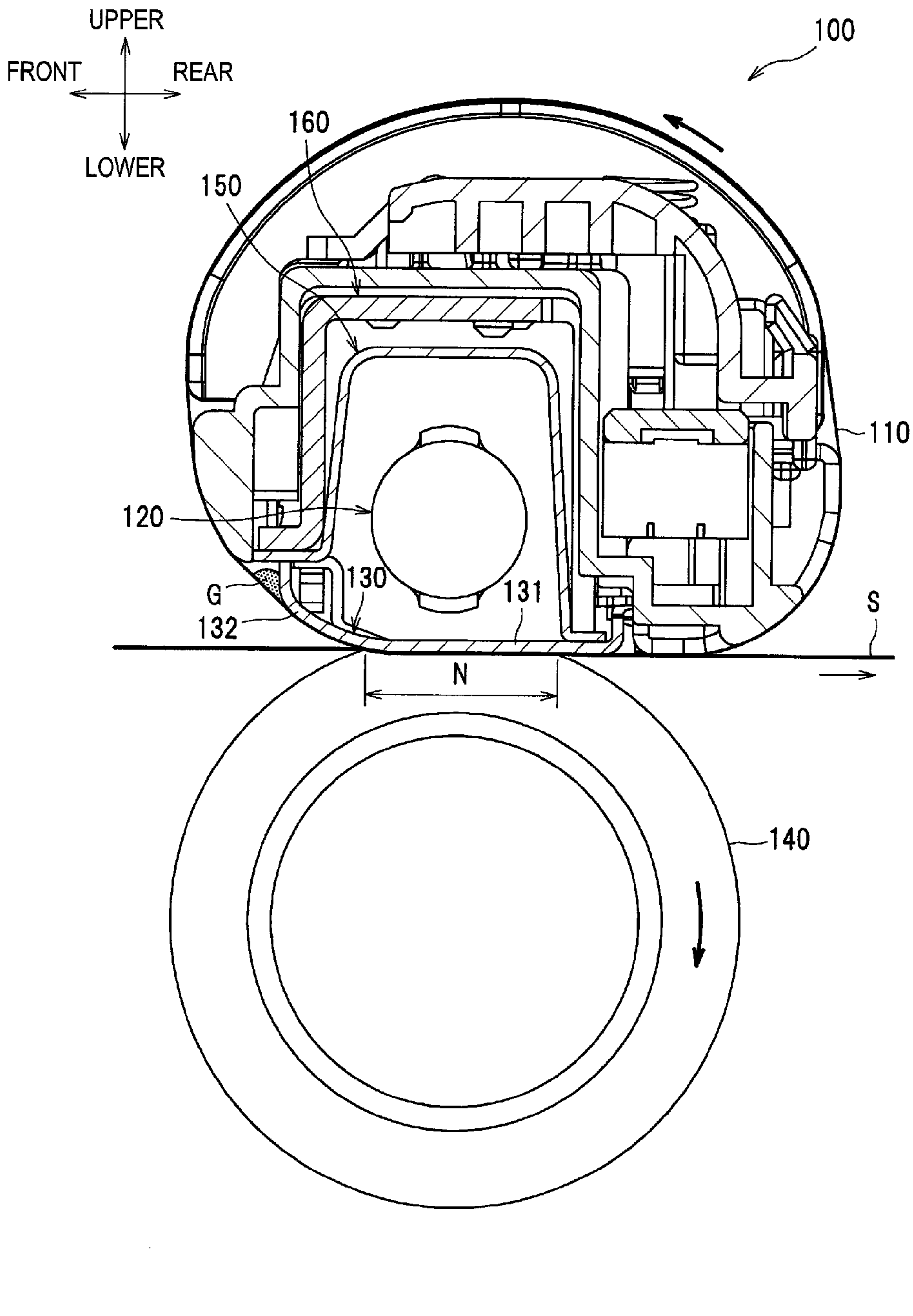


FIG. 3

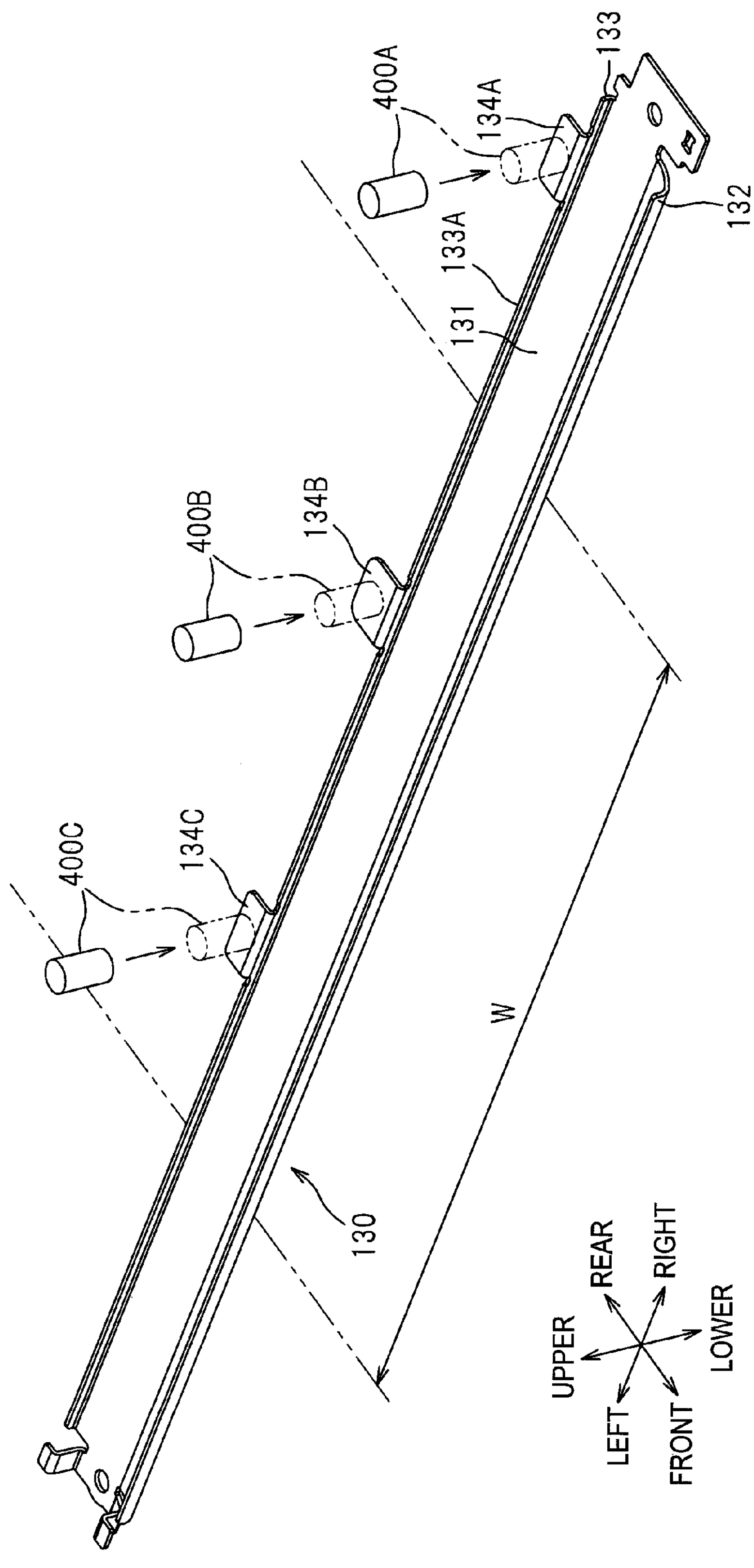

133
400A
134A
132
133A
131
400B
134B
400C
134C
W
130
UPPER
REAR
RIGHT
LOWER
LEFT
FRONT

FIG. 4

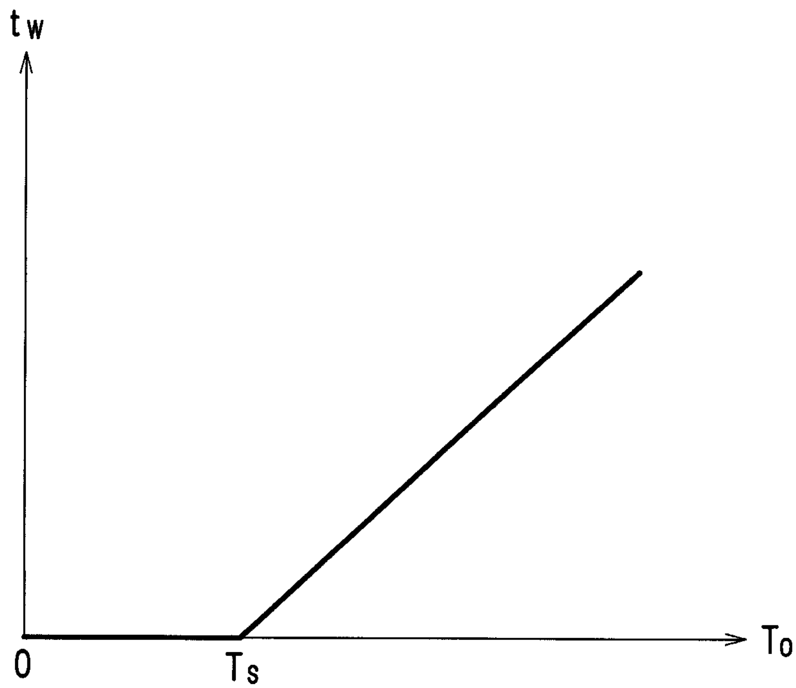


FIG. 5

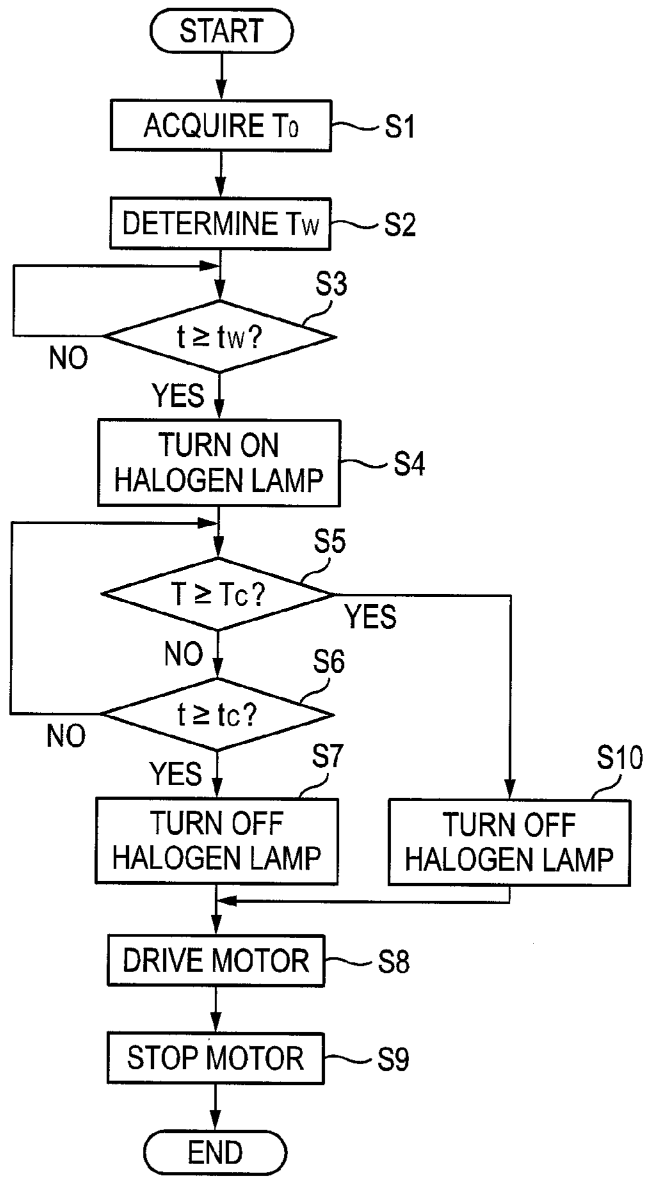
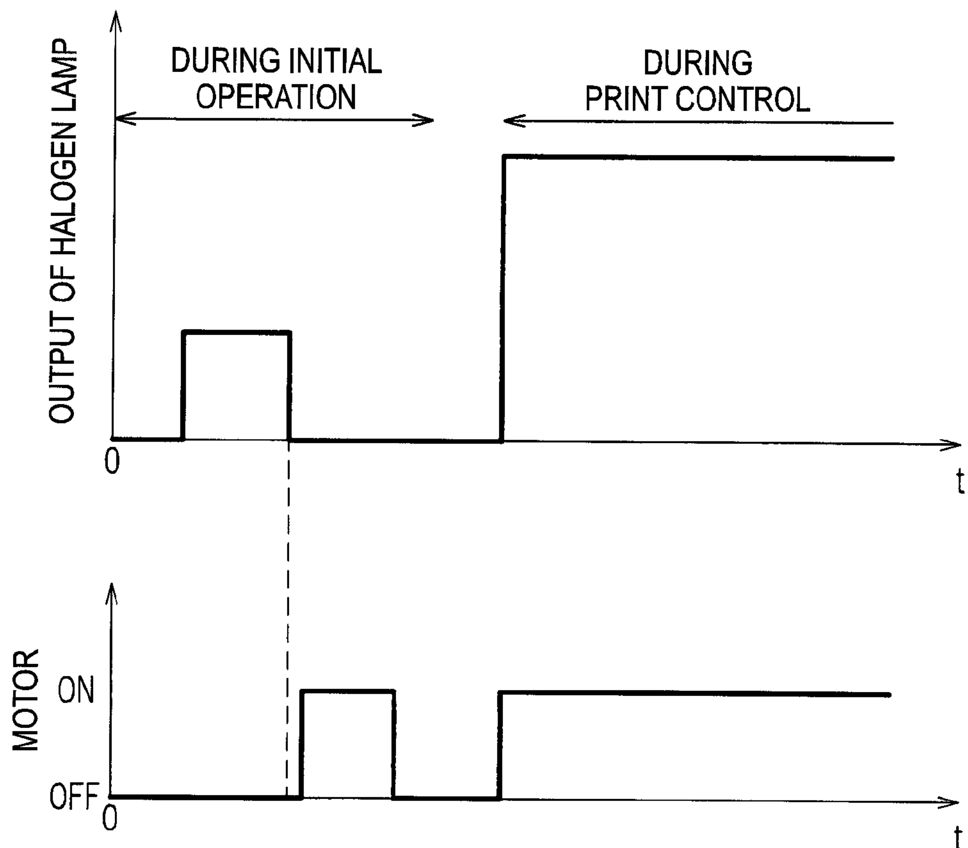

START
ACQUIRE T0
S1
DETERMINE TW
S2
S3
t ≥ tw?
NO
YES
TURN ON HALOGEN LAMP
S4
S5
T ≥ Tc?
YES
NO
S6
t ≥ tc?
NO
YES
S7
TURN OFF HALOGEN LAMP
S10
TURN OFF HALOGEN LAMP
DRIVE MOTOR
S8
STOP MOTOR
S9
END

FIG. 6



OUTPUT OF HALOGEN LAMP
DURING INITIAL OPERATION
DURING PRINT CONTROL
0
t
MOTOR
ON
OFF
0
t

FIG. 7

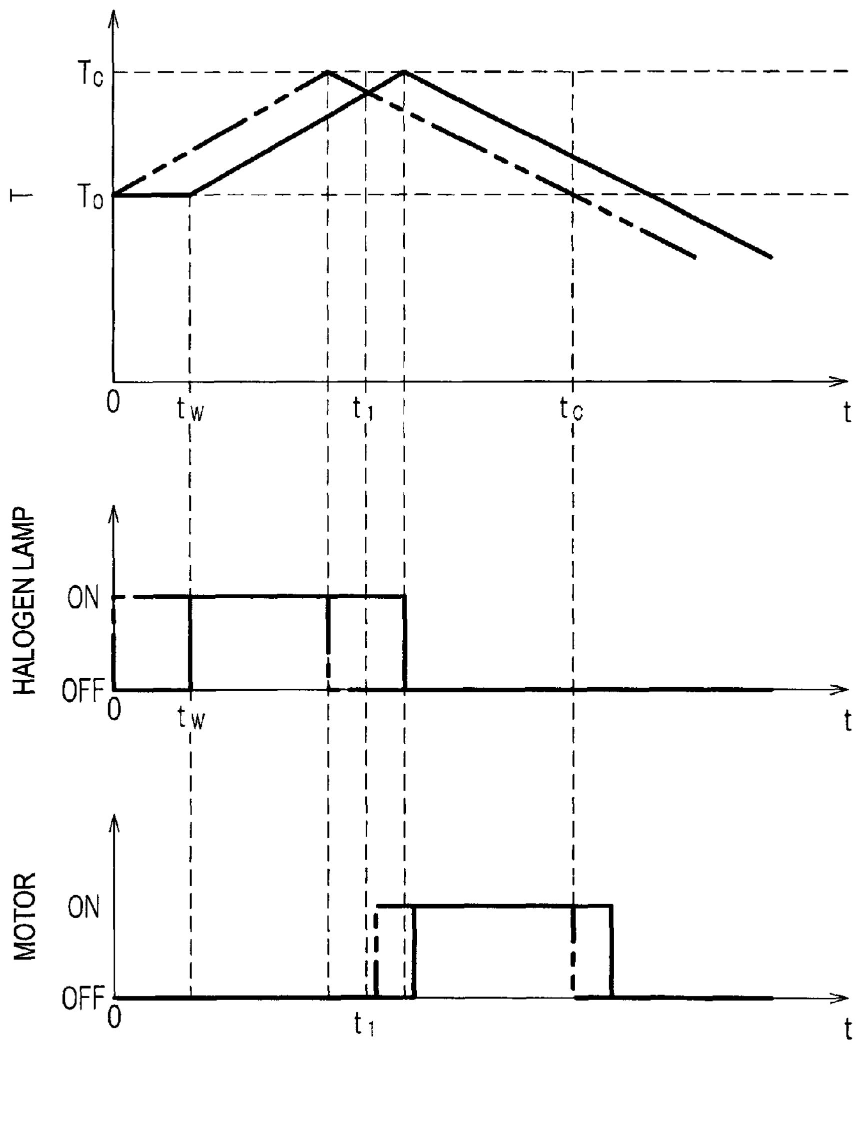


FIG. 8

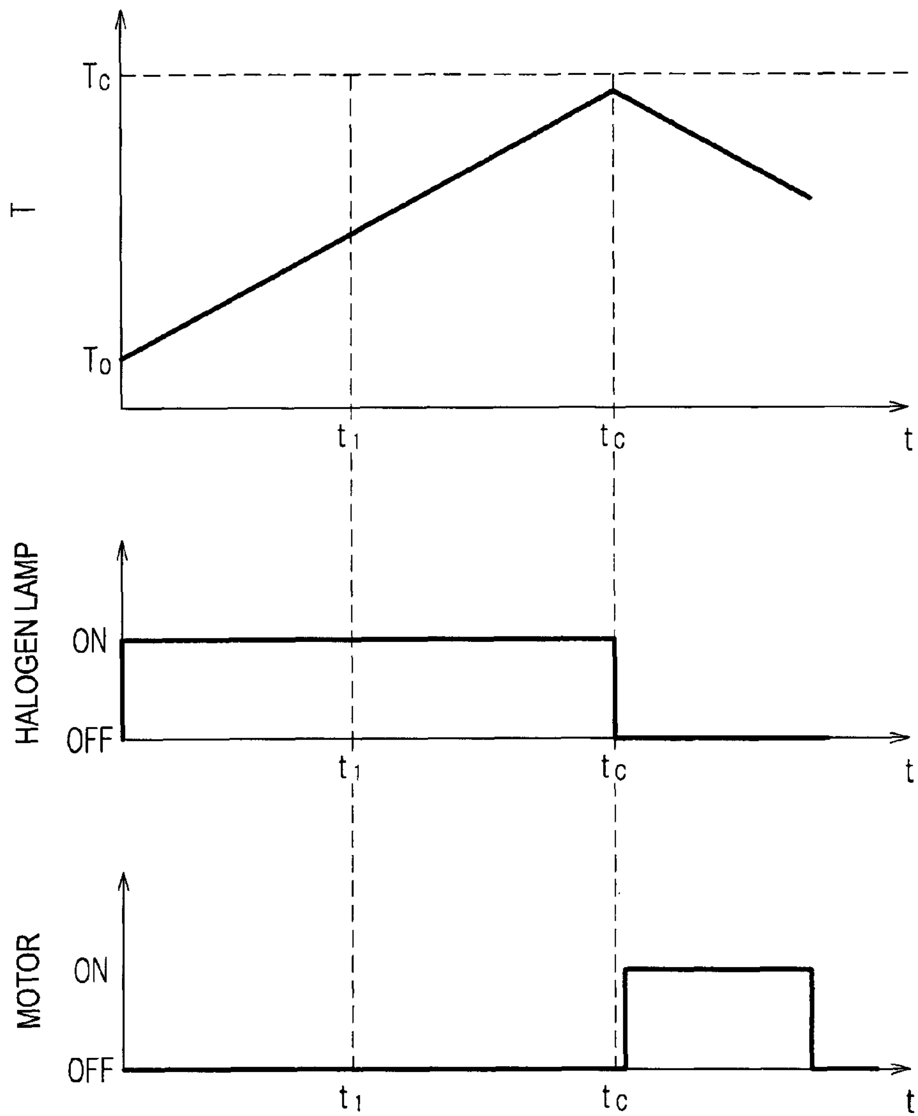


IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority from Japanese Patent Application No.2012-025072 filed on Feb. 8, 2012, the entire subject matter of which is incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This disclosure relates to an image forming apparatus including a fixing device having a heat source, a driving source, and a transmitting mechanism for transmitting the driving force of the driving source to the fixing device.

BACKGROUND

As an electrophotographic image forming apparatus, it is known that an image forming apparatus includes a fixing device for thermally fixing a developer image transferred on a recording sheet, a driving source, and a transmitting mechanism for transmitting the driving force of the driving source to the fixing device.

Specifically, the fixing device includes a heat source, a nip member and a cylindrical member that are heated by the heat source, and a backup member that sandwiches the cylindrical member between the backup member and the nip member. Further, the backup member is configured to rotate by a driving force transmitted from the driving source through the transmitting mechanism, and the cylindrical member is configured to be driven to rotate depending on the backup member. In this fixing device, lubricant is provided between the nip member and the cylindrical member, so that it is possible to reduce friction occurring between the nip member and the cylindrical member.

SUMMARY

However, in the above-mentioned background art, when the image forming apparatus is powered on, the lubricant may be cooled to harden. In this case, if the driving source is driven, a load may be applied to the cylindrical member and may damage the cylindrical member. Also, in a case where lubricant is provided even in the transmitting mechanism, if the driving source is driven in a state where the lubricant has hardened, a load may be applied to the transmitting mechanism.

Accordingly, this disclosure provides at least an image forming apparatus capable of reducing a load on a fixing device or a transmitting mechanism when the driving source has been driven.

In view of the above, an image forming apparatus includes:a fixing device having, a heat source, a heating member configured to be heated by the heat source, and a backup member configured to sandwich a recording sheet between the backup member and the heating member; a temperature detecting member configured to detect the temperature of the heating member; a driving source configured to rotate at least one of the heating member and the backup member; a transmitting mechanism configured to transmit a driving force of the driving source to the at least one of the heating member and the backup member; and a control device configured to control the heat source and the driving source. A after a power is turned on, the control device turns on the heat source before the driving source is driven for the first time. When at least one of a condition, where the temperature detected by the temperature detecting member becomes a first temperature, and a condition where a predetermined period elapses after the power is turned on, is satisfied, the control device turns off the heat source and then drives the driving source.

According to the image forming apparatus configured as described above, before the driving source is driven, the heat source is turned on, so that the lubricant provided in the fixing device or the transmitting mechanism is heated to soften. Therefore, it is possible to reduce a load on the fixing device or the transmitting mechanism when the driving source has been driven.

According to this disclosure, it is possible to reduce a load on the fixing device or the transmitting mechanism when the driving source has been driven.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and additional features and characteristics of this disclosure will become more apparent from the following detailed descriptions considered with the reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. **1** is a view schematically illustrating the configuration of a laser printer according to an illustrative embodiment of this disclosure;

FIG. **2** is a cross-sectional view illustrating a fixing device.

FIG. **3** is a perspective view illustrating a nip plate, a side thermistor, a thermistor, and a center thermistor;

FIG. **4** is a view illustrating an example of a map representing the relation between an initial temperature and a waiting period;

FIG. **5** is a flow chart illustrating control on a halogen lamp and a motor by a control device;

FIG. **6** is a view illustrating the output of the halogen lamp and driving or stop of the motor during an initial operation and during print control;

FIG. **7** is a view illustrating the relation between timings of ON/OFF of the halogen lamp and driving or stop of the motor, and the detected temperature of the center thermistor in a case where the initial temperature is high; and

FIG. **8** is a view illustrating the relation between timings of ON/OFF of the halogen lamp and driving or stop of the motor, and the detected temperature of the center thermistor in a case where the initial temperature is low.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Now, an illustrative embodiment of this disclosure will be described in detail with reference to appropriate drawings. In the following description, the general configuration of a laser printer **1** will be first described in brief as an example of an image forming apparatus according to the illustrative embodiment of this disclosure, and then a fixing device and a control device will be described in detail.

Also, in the following description, directions of the laser printer **1** refer to the directions as seen from a user facing to the laser printer during its use. To be more specific, referring to FIG. **1**, a left-side direction and a right-side direction of the drawing sheet are referred to as a "front side" and a "rear side" of the laser printer, respectively. Also, a direction away from a viewer of FIG. **1** is referred to as a "left side", and a direction toward the viewer of FIG. **1** as a "right side". An upper and lower direction in FIG. **1** is referred to as an "upper-lower direction".

<General Configuration of Laser Printer>

As shown in FIG. **1**, the laser printer **1** mainly includes a sheet feeding unit **3**, an exposing device **4**, a processing cartridge **5**, and a fixing device **100** inside a main body casing **2**.

The sheet feeding unit **3** feeds a sheet S as an example of a recording sheet, the processing cartridge **5** transfers a toner image (developer image) onto the sheet S, and the fixing device **100** thermally fixes the toner image onto the sheet S.

The main body casing **2** includes a fan F for discharging air in the main body casing **2** to the outside of the main body casing **2**. The fan F is configured to start to rotate if the power of the laser printer **1** is turned on and to continue to rotate at least from when print is completed to when the detected temperature of the center thermistor **400**C to be described below becomes equal to or lower than a predetermined temperature.

The sheet feeding unit **3** is provided at the lower portion of the inside of the main body casing **2**, and mainly includes a sheet feed tray **31**, a sheet pressing plate **32**, and a sheet feeding mechanism **33**. Sheets S stored in the sheet feed tray **31** are pulled upward by the sheet pressing plate **32**, and are fed toward the processing cartridge **5** (between a photosensitive drum **61** and a transfer roller **63**) by the sheet feeding mechanism **33**.

The exposing device **4** is disposed at the upper portion of the inside of the main body casing **2**, and includes a laser-beam emitting unit (not shown), a polygon mirror, lenses, and so on (reference symbol not provided). In the exposing unit **4**, a laser beam (see a chain line) based on image data is emitted from the laser emission unit, and thus the laser beam is irradiated onto a surface of the photosensitive drum **61** to scan the surface of the photosensitive drum **61** at high speed, so that the surface of the photosensitive drum **61** is exposed.

The process cartridge **5** is disposed below the exposing unit **4**, and it is configured to be attachable and detachable with respect to the main body casing **2** from an opening shown when a front cover **21** provided to the main body casing **2** is open. The process cartridge **5** is configured by a drum unit **6** and a developing unit **7**.

The drum unit **6** mainly includes the photosensitive drum **61**, a charger **62**, and a transfer roller **63**. Also, the developing unit **7** is configured to be attachable and detachable with respect to the drum unit **6**, and mainly includes a developing roller **71**, a feeding roller **72**, a layer-thickness regulating blade **73**, a toner container **74** for containing toner (developer), and an agitator **75** for agitating the toner in the toner container **74**.

In the process cartridge **5**, the surface of the photosensitive drum **61** is uniformly charged by the charger **62**, and then is exposed by high-speed scanning with the laser beam from the exposing unit **4**, so that an electrostatic latent image based on the image data is formed on the photosensitive drum **61**. Further, the toner in the toner container **74** is supplied to the developing roller **71** through the feeding roller **72**, and enters into a gap between the developing roller **71** and the layer-thickness regulating blade **73**, so as to be held as a thin layer having a constant thickness on the developing roller **71**.

The toner held on the developing roller **71** is supplied from the developing roller **71** to the electrostatic latent image formed on the photosensitive drum **61**. Therefore, the electrostatic latent image is visualized, that is, a toner image is formed on the photosensitive drum **61**. Then, a sheet S is conveyed between the photosensitive drum **61** and the transfer roller **63**, so that the toner image on the photosensitive drum **61** is transferred onto the sheet S.

The fixing device **100** is provided on the rear side relative to the process cartridge **5**. The transferred toner image (toner) transferred on the sheet S passes through the fixing device **100**, so that the toner image is fixed on the sheet S by heat. Then, the sheet S is discharged onto a sheet discharge tray **22** by conveyance rollers **23** and **24**.

<Detailed Configuration of Fixing Device>

As shown in FIG. **2**, the fixing device **100** includes a nip plate **130** (nip member) and a fixing belt **110** (cylindrical member) as an example of a heating member, a halogen lamp **120** as an example of a heat source, a pressing roller **140** as an example of a backup member, a reflective plate **150**, and a stay **160**.

The fixing belt **110** is an endless (cylindrical) belt made of stainless steel and having heat resistance and flexibility. Inside the fixing belt **110**, the halogen lamp **120**, the nip plate **130**, the reflective plate **150**, and the stay **160** are provided.

The halogen lamp **120** is a member which emits radiant heat to heat the nip plate **130** and the fixing belt **110** (a nip portion N), thereby heating the toner on the sheet S. The halogen lamp **120** is disposed with a predetermined gap from the inner surface of the nip plate **130**.

The nip plate **130** is a plate-shaped member which receives the radiant heat from the halogen lamp **120**, and it is disposed such that the lower surface of the nip plate **130** is in sliding contact with the inner circumferential surface of the fixing belt **110**. In the present illustrative embodiment, the nip plate **130** is made of a metal. For example, the nip plate **130** is formed by bending an aluminum plate having heat conductivity higher than that of the stay **160** made of steel (to be described below). In the case of making the nip plate **130** of aluminum, it is possible to improve the heat conductivity of the nip plate **130**.

As shown in FIGS. **2** and **3**, the nip plate **130** includes a plate-like portion **131**, a front bent portion **132**, a rear bent portion **133**, and three detection target portions **134**A, **134**B, and **134**C.

The plate-like portion **131** is an elongated plate-like member which is perpendicular to a upper-lower direction and is long in a left-right direction, and the fixing belt **110** is sandwiched between the plate-like portion **131** and the pressing roller **140** in the upper-lower direction, so that the nip portion N is formed between the plate-like portion **131** and the fixing belt **110**. Further, the plate-like portion **131** is disposed below the halogen lamp **120**, and it is configured to transfer heat from the halogen lamp **120** to the toner on the sheet S through the fixing belt **110**.

Also, on the inner surface (upper surface) of the plate-like portion **131**, painting may be performed in black, or a heat absorbing member may be provided. In this case, it is possible to efficiently absorb the radiant heat from the halogen lamp **120**.

The front bent portion **132** is formed to be bent in an almost arc shape upward from the front end side (upstream side in a predetermined direction) of the plate-like portion **131** to be disposed to face the halogen lamp **120**. Therefore, the front bent portion **132** is directly heated by the halogen lamp **120**. As a result, it is possible to heat (preheat) the sheet S having not entered the nip portion N, in advance, by the front bent portion **132**, so that it is possible to improve a thermally fixing characteristic.

The rear bent portion **133** is formed to extend from the rear end edge of the plate-like portion **131** toward the upper side (the radially inner side of the fixing belt **110**). Specifically, the rear bent portion **133** is formed to extend from one end side of the rear end edge of the plate-like portion **131** to the other end side in the left-right direction. Therefore, it is possible to use the rear bent portion **133** to effectively suppress lubricant G attached to the inner circumferential surface of the fixing belt **110** from flowing onto the upper surface of the plate-like portion **131** (for example, a surface painted in black). As a result, it is possible to suppress a reduction in the heating efficiency of the nip plate **130**.

The three detection target portions **134**A, **134**B, and **134**C are portions whose temperatures are detected by a side thermistor **400**A, a thermostat **400**B, and a center thermistor **400**C, respectively. The three detection target portions **134**A, **134**B, and **134**C are formed to extend from portions of the upper end edge **133**A of the rear bent portion **133** toward the rear side. Specifically, two detection target portions **134**B and **134**C are disposed almost at the center portion of the rear bent portion **133** extending in the left-right direction, and one detection target portion **134**A is disposed at one end portion on the outer side of the rear bent portion **133** in the left-right direction.

Also, as shown in FIG. **3**, the detection target portions **134**B and **134**C, which is two of a left side of the detection target portions **134**A, **134**B, and **134**C, are disposed inside a minimum sheet passage range W in the left-right direction, and the detection target portion **134**A is disposed outside the minimum sheet passage range W in the left-right direction. Here, the minimum sheet passage range W indicates a passage range of sheet S having the minimum width in the left-right direction, within sheet S which can be used in the laser printer **1**.

Here, the side thermistor **400**A and the center thermistor **400**C are temperature sensors for transmitting detected temperatures to a control device **510**, and the thermostat **400**B is provided to the detection target portions **134**B at the center and is a thermal switch for mechanically cutting electricity to the halogen lamp **120** if a detected temperature exceeds a predetermined temperature.

Additionally, the side thermistor **400**A may be a contact type thermistor for coming into contact with the detection target portion **134**A at the right side so as to detect the temperature of the detection target portion **134**A, or may be a non-contact type thermistor for detecting the temperature of the detection target portion **134**A without coming into contact with the detection target portion **134**A. Similarly, the center thermistor **400**C may be a contact type thermistor for coming into contact with the detection target portion **134**C at the left side so as to detect the temperature of the detection target portion **134**C, or may be a non-contact type thermistor for detecting the temperature of the detection target portion **134**C without coming into contact with the detection target portion **134**C.

The detection result of the side thermistor **400**A and center thermistor **400**C is output to the control device **310**.

As shown in FIG.**2**, the pressing roller **140** is a member to sandwich the fixing belt **110** between the pressing roller **140** and the nip plate **130**, thereby forming the nip portion N between the pressing roller **140** and the fixing belt **110**, and it is disposed below the nip plate **130**. Further, in order to form the nip portion N, one of the nip plate **130** and the pressing roller **140** is biased toward the other. Furthermore, the pressing roller **140** is configured to rotate by a driving force transmitted from a motor **500** as an example of a driving source (see FIG. **1**) provided inside the main body casing **2**, and it is configured to rotate together with the fixing belt **110** in a state where the fixing belt **110** and the sheet S are sandwiched between the pressing roller **140** and the nip plate **130**, thereby conveying the sheet S toward the rear side.

The reflective plate **150** is a member which reflects the radiant heat from the halogen lamp **120** toward the nip plate **130**, and it is disposed inside the fixing belt **110** so as to surround the halogen lamp **120** with predetermined gaps from the halogen lamp **120**. The reflective plate **140** is formed by bending, for example, an aluminum plate having high reflectivity for infrared rays and far infrared rays, almost in a U shape in a cross-sectional view.

The stay **160** is a member which supports the nip plate **130** through the reflective plate **150** and receives a load from the pressing roller **140** to surround the halogen lamp **120** and the reflective plate **150** inside the fixing belt **110**. Here, it is assumed that the load is corresponding to a reaction force to the force of the nip plate **130** biasing the pressing roller **140** in the configuration where the nip plate **130** biases the pressing roller **140**. This stay **160** is formed by bending a material having relatively high rigidity, for example, a steel plate.

The halogen lamp **120**, a motor **500** for driving the pressing roller **140**, and the like of the fixing device **100** configured as described above is configured to be controlled by the control device **510** shown in FIG. **1**. Also, the motor **500** is provided inside the main body casing **2** and is configured not only to supply a driving force to the pressing roller **140** through a transmitting mechanism **520** having a plurality of gears (not shown) but also to supply driving forces to the developing roller **71**, the feeding roller **72**, and the agitator **75** through the transmitting mechanism **520**. In other words, if the motor **500** is driven, the pressing roller **140**, the developing roller **71**, the feeding roller **72**, and the agitator **75** are rotated at the same time.

Also, when the motor **500** is driven, the photosensitive drum **61** is charged by the charging unit **62**. Therefore, in a case where the motor **500** is driven when it is not time for image forming, it is possible to prevent toner carried on the developing roller **71** from moving onto the photosensitive drum **61**.

<Control Device>

The control device **510** is configured to include a CPU, a RAM, a ROM, and so on, and perform control on the halogen lamp **120** and the motor **500** based on an input signal from the center thermistor **400**C which is an example of a temperature detecting member during an initial operation performed from when the power of the laser printer **1** is turned on to when print control starts.

Specifically, the control device **510** is configured to control the halogen lamp **120** to be turned on after the power of the laser printer **1** is turned on before the motor **500** is driven for the first time and to control the halogen lamp **120** to be tuned off if one condition of a condition, where the detected temperature T of the center thermistor **400**C becomes a first temperature T_C, and a condition, where a predetermined period t_C elapses from when the laser printer **1** is powered on, is satisfied and then drive the motor **500**.

Also, the control device **510** is configured to restrict driving of the motor **500** for a predetermined time t_1 from when the power of the laser printer **1** is turned on. The predetermined time t_1 is a period necessary to sufficiently perform ventilation in the main body casing **2** by the fan F. Restricting driving of the motor **500** for the predetermined time t_1 as described above is because it is not desirable to turn on the charging unit **62** at the same time as driving of the motor **500** as described above in a state where ventilation in the main body casing **2** is insufficient, for example, in a state where combustible gases or the like remain. In the present illustrative embodiment, the predetermined time t_1 is set to be shorter than the predetermined period t_C.

Also, the control device **510** stores a map representing the relation between an initial temperature and a waiting period as shown in FIG. **4**. Further, the control device **510** is configured to determine a waiting period t_W from when the laser printer **1** has been powered on to when the halogen lamp **120** is turned on, based on the map and an initial temperature T_0 detected by the center thermistor **400**C when the power of the laser printer **1** has been turned on.

In the map representing the relation between the initial temperature and the waiting period, when the initial temperature T_0 detected by the center thermistor **400**C when the power of the laser printer **1** is turned on is lower than a second temperature T_S, the waiting period t_W from when the power has been turned on to when the halogen lamp **120** is turned on is set to 0. Meanwhile, when the initial temperature T_0 is higher than the second temperature T_S, the waiting period t_W is set to a value larger than 0. More specifically, in the map representing the relation between the initial temperature and the waiting period, when the initial temperature T_0 is higher than the second temperature T_S, the waiting period t_W is set to be longer as the initial temperature T_0 increases. Specifically, experiments or the like is performed in advance, and then the waiting period t_W is set such that a timing when the detected temperature T becomes the first temperature T_C is after the predetermined time t_1 from when the power of the laser printer **1** has been turned on.

Further, the control device **510** is configured to maintain the halogen lamp **120** in the OFF state from when the halogen lamp **120** has been turned off to when the motor **500** is driven.

Subsequently, the control operation of the control device **510** will be described with reference to FIG. **5**.

If the power of the laser printer **1** is turned on (START), first, the control device **510** acquires the initial temperature T_0 from the center thermistor **400**C (step S**1**). Then, the control device **510** determines the waiting period t_W until the halogen lamp **120** is turned on, with reference to the map representing the relation between the initial temperature and the waiting period (step S**2**).

Then, the control device **510** determines whether an elapsed time t after the power of the laser printer **1** has been turned on has become equal to or greater than the waiting period t_W (step S**3**).

In a case where the elapsed time t is equal to or greater than the waiting period t_W in step S**3** (Yes), the control device **510** turns on the halogen lamp **120** (step S**4**). Meanwhile, in a case where the elapsed time t is less than the waiting period t_W in step S**3** (No), the control device **510** returns to step S**3**.

Here, as shown in FIG. **6**, the output of the halogen lamp **120** in a case where the halogen lamp **120** has been turned on in step S**4**, in other words, the output of the halogen lamp **120** from when the power of the laser printer **1** has been turned on to when the motor **500** is driven for the first time is set to be smaller than the maximum output of the halogen lamp **120** which is turned on after the motor **500** is driven. Also, in FIG. **6**, for the sake of convenience, the output of the halogen lamp **120** during print control is shown to be constant. However, actually, the output of the halogen lamp **120** appropriately changes.

Referring to FIG. **5** again, after the halogen lamp **120** is turned on in step S**4**, the control device **510** determines whether the detected temperature T of the center thermistor **400**C is equal to or higher than the first temperature T_C (step S**5**).

In a case where the detected temperature T is equal to or higher than the first temperature T_C in step S**5** (Yes), the control device **510** turns off the halogen lamp **120** (step S**10**).

Meanwhile, in a case where the detected temperature T is lower than the first temperature T_C in step S**5** (No), the control device **510** determines whether the elapsed time t after the power of the laser printer **1** has been turned on is equal to or greater than the predetermined period t_C (step S**6**).

In a case where the elapsed time t is equal to or greater than the predetermined period t_C in step S**6** (Yes), the control device **510** turns off the halogen lamp **120** (step S**7**).

Meanwhile, in a case where the elapsed time t is less than the predetermined period t_C in step S**6** (No), the control device **510** returns to step S**5**.

After step S**10** or step S**7**, the control device **510** drives the motor **500** (step S**8**). Specifically, when the elapsed time t is equal to or greater than the predetermined time t_1, the control device **510** drives the motor **500** immediately after the halogen lamp **120** is turned off. The term "immediately after the halogen lamp **120** is turning off" refers to, for example, 0.5 sec or less after the halogen lamp **120** is turned off.

After step S**8**, the control device **510** stops the motor **500** (step S**9**), and terminates control in the initial operation. Thereafter, if a print instruction is input, the control device **510** turns on the halogen lamp **120** or drives the motor **500**, and performs known print control.

Next, the operations of the halogen lamp **120** and the motor **500** and a change of the detected temperature T of the center thermistor **400**C in a case where the above-mentioned control operation has been performed by the control device **510** will be described with reference to FIGS. **7** and **8**.

As shown in FIG. **7**, in a case where the initial temperature T_0 is high, if the power of the laser printer **1** is turned on, after the waiting period t_W elapses in a state where the motor **500** and the halogen lamp **120** is being stopped, the halogen lamp **120** is turned on (see a solid line). Therefore, the nip plate **130** is heated, so that the detected temperature T of the center thermistor **400**C rises. Then, if the detected temperature T of the center thermistor **400**C becomes the first temperature T_C, the halogen lamp **120** is turned off, and then the motor **500** is driven. As described above, in a case where the initial temperature T_0 is high, since there is the waiting period t_W from when the power of the laser printer **1** has been turned on to when the halogen lamp **120** is turned on, the time point when the detected temperature T of the center thermistor **400**C becomes the first temperature T_C becomes later than the predetermined time t_1, and thus it is possible to drive the motor **500** immediately after the halogen lamp **120** is turned off.

In contrast, as shown by an alternate long and two short dashes line in FIG. **7**, in a case where the waiting period t_W is not set, if the elapsed time t when the detected temperature T of the center thermistor **400**C has become the first temperature T_C is less than the predetermined period t**1**, after the predetermined period t**1** elapses, the motor **500** is driven. In other words, there is a vacant time from when the halogen lamp **120** has been turned off to when the motor **500** is driven. Therefore, the present illustrative embodiment shown by the solid line is more desirable than the form shown by the alternate long and two short dashs line.

An example shown in FIG. **8** is, for example, a case where the power of the laser printer **1** has been turned on in a state of a low temperature than the example shown in FIG. **7**. In this case, after the halogen lamp **120** is turned on, the predetermined period t_C elapses while the detected temperature T of the center thermistor **400**C does not become equal to or higher than the first temperature T_C. In this case, if the predetermined period t_C elapses, the halogen lamp **120** is turned off, and then the motor **500** is driven.

According to the above-mentioned configuration, it is possible to obtain the following effects in the present illustrative embodiment.

After the power is turned on, before the motor **500** is driven for the first time, the halogen lamp **120** is turned on. Therefore, it is possible to heat the fixing device **100** and the transmitting mechanism **520** before the motor **500** is driven. As a result, the lubricant G provided in the fixing device **100** and the lubricant provided in the transmitting mechanism **520** are heated up to soften. Therefore, it is possible to reduce a load on the fixing device **100** or the transmitting mechanism **520** when the motor **500** is driven.

Also, since the timing to turn off the halogen lamp **120** is determined in view of not only the condition, where the detected temperature T of the center thermistor **400**C becomes the first temperature T_C, but also the condition, where the elapsed time t becomes the predetermined period t_C, it is possible to terminate the initial operation in a short time as compared to a case where the timing to turn off the halogen lamp **120** is determined in view of only the condition, where the detected temperature T of the center thermistor **400**C becomes the first temperature T_C.

Further, since the control device **510** drives the motor **500** immediately after the halogen lamp **120** is turned off, it is possible to drive the motor **500** immediately after the fixing device **100** and the transmitting mechanism **520** are heated up.

Also, after the power of the laser printer **1** is turned on, the output of the halogen lamp **120** before the motor **500** is driven for the first time is smaller than the maximum output of the halogen lamp **120** after the motor **500** is driven. Therefore, it is possible to prevent only the nip portion N of the fixing device **100** from becoming a high temperature, and obtain time to allow heat from the heat source to be transferred in a wide range.

Further, since the control device **510** sets the waiting period t_W such that the timing when the detected temperature T of the center thermistor **400**C becomes the first temperature T_C becomes after the predetermined time t_1 from when the power of the laser printer **1** is turned on, it is possible to drive the motor **500** immediately after the fixing device **100** and the transmitting mechanism **520** are heated up.

Although the illustrative embodiment of this disclosure has been described, this disclosure is not limited thereto. The specific configuration can be appropriately changed within the scope of this disclosure.

In the above-mentioned illustrative embodiment, the control device **510** is configured to lengthen the waiting period t_W as the initial temperature T_0 increases. However, this disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, the waiting period t_W may be 0 when the initial temperature T_0 is equal to or lower than the second temperature T_S, and the waiting period may be a constant value regardless of the initial temperature T_0 when the initial temperature T_0 is higher than the second temperature T_S.

Even in this case, it is possible to reduce the time lag from when the halogen lamp **120** is turned off to when the motor **500** is driven, as compared to a case where the waiting period t_W is not set.

Also, in the above-mentioned illustrative embodiment, the waiting period t_W is set such that the timing when the detected temperature T becomes the first temperature T_C becomes after the predetermined time t_1 from when the power of the laser printer **1** is turned on. However, this disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, it is possible to gradually lengthen the waiting period t_W according to the initial temperature T_0 such that the timing when the detected temperature T becomes the first temperature T_C becomes intermediately before the predetermined time t_1 from when the power of the laser printer **1** is turned on.

Even in this case, it is possible to reduce the time lag from when the halogen lamp **120** is turned off to when the motor **500** is driven, as compared to a case where the waiting period t_W is not set.

Further, in the above-mentioned illustrative embodiment, the control device **510** have two of the condition, where the detected temperature T of the center thermistor **400**C becomes the first temperature T_C after the halogen lamp **120** is turned on, and the condition, where the predetermined period t_C elapses after the power of the laser printer **1** is turned on, as conditions to turn off the halogen lamp **120**. However, this disclosure is not limited thereto. The control device **510** may have only one of the two conditions as a condition to turn off the halogen lamp **120**.

In the above-mentioned illustrative embodiment, as an example of the heat source, the halogen lamp **120** has been exemplified. However, this disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, the heat source may be a heat element, an IH heat source, or the like. Here, the IH heat source refers to a heat source which does not produce heat by itself, and but it makes a roller or a metal belt produce heat according to an electromagnetic-induction heating scheme.

In the above-mentioned illustrative embodiment, as an example of the heating member, the fixing belt **110** and the nip plate **130** have been exemplified. However, this disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, the heating member may be a heating roller which is a metal tube thicker than the fixing belt **110**.

In the above-mentioned illustrative embodiment, the pressing roller **140** (the backup member) is rotated by the motor **500**. However, this disclosure is not limited thereto. The motor needs only to rotate at least one of the backup member and the heating member. For example, in a case where the heating member is the above-mentioned heating roller, the heating roller may be driven by the motor.

In the above-mentioned illustrative embodiment, this disclosure has been applied to the laser printer **1**. However, this disclosure is not limited thereto. This disclosure may be applied to other image forming apparatuses, for example, copy machines, multi-function apparatuses, and so on.

In the above-mentioned illustrative embodiment, as an example of the recording sheet, the sheets S such as thick sheet, card, and thin sheet have been used. However, this disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, the recording sheet may be an OHP sheet.

In the above-mentioned illustrative embodiment, as the backup member, the pressing roller **140** has been exemplified. However, this disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, the backup member may be a belt-like pressing member or the like.

In the above-mentioned illustrative embodiment, as the nip member, the nip plate **130** has been exemplified. However, this disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, the nip member may be a thick member which is not a plate shape.

Also, a control device for controlling the heat source and a control device for controlling the motor may be separate, and may be configured as one control device.

What is claimed is:

1. An image forming apparatus comprising:

a fixing device including:

heat source;

a heating member configured to be heated by the heat source; and

a backup member configured to sandwich a recording sheet between the backup member and the heating member;

a temperature detecting member configured to detect the temperature of the heating member;

a driving source configured to rotate at least one of the heating member and the backup member;

a transmitting mechanism configured to transmit a driving force of the driving source to the at least one of the heating member and the backup member; and a control device configured to control the heat source and the driving source,

wherein, after a power is turned on, the control device turns on the heat source before the driving source is driven for the first time and restricts driving of the driving source for a predetermined period,

wherein, when at least one of a condition where the temperature detected by the temperature detecting member becomes a first temperature, and a condition where the predetermined period elapses after the power is turned on, is satisfied, the control device turns off the heat source and then drives the driving source,

wherein, in a case where the temperature detected by the temperature detecting member when the power is turned on is higher than a second temperature, the control device waits for a predetermined waiting period after the power is turned on to turn on the heat source, and

wherein the more the temperature detected by the temperature detecting member when the power is turned on increases, the more the control device lengthens the waiting period.

2. The image forming apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein the control device drives the driving source immediately after the heat source is turned off.

3. The image forming apparatus according to claim **1**,

wherein the control device turns on the heat source after the driving source is driven, and

wherein, output of the heat source before the driving source is driven for the first time is smaller than a maximum output of the heat source after the driving source is driven.

4. The image forming apparatus according to claim **1**,

wherein the heating member includes a nip member and a flexible cylindrical member;

wherein the cylindrical member is interposed between the backup member and the nip member;

wherein the backup member is rotated by the driving source, and

wherein a lubricant is provided between the nip member and the cylindrical member.

5. The image forming apparatus according to claim **1**,

wherein the control device maintains the heat source in an OFF state from when the heat source is turned off to when the driving source is driven.

6. The image forming apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein the heating member is a cylindrical belt.

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